me, of the order of over Rs. 10 crores. Altogether 89 projects with an outlay of Rs. 8.5 crores have been approved under IPEC and are in different stages of implementation.

The National Child Labour Project has also been concurrently under implementation in 12 different areas of the country to take children out of employment in several industries—lass, brass-ware, locks, carpet, slate, tiles, match and fireworks, gems, chemicals and beedi. The National Labour Institute has been undertaking employment-specific studies on the status of children engaged in different employments and these studies give valuable inputs for formulating and implementing programmes for elimination of child labour.

Regional meetings of State Labour Ministers have been held in the months of September and October, 1994 and in these meetings the States have been urged to prepare their own action plans.

In all the programmes relating to child labour elimination, non-Government organisations are being involved in a big way.

No separate data are being maintained industry-wise regarding child labour employment.

Central Legislation for Agricultural Labour

*7 SHRI MD. SALIM:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a Central legislation for agricultural labour; if so, by when; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The proposal for a Central legislation for agricultural workers is under active consideration of the Government.

Private sector in captive coal mining

*8. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for the induction of the private sector in captive mining indicating guidelines/criteria laid down in this regard;

(b) how many private companies were selected by the Screening Committee indicating also for which purpose these companies were allocated coal mining blocks; and

(c) how many proposals were received/placed before the Committee, indicating composition of the Screening Committee and whether more meetings of the Committee are likely to be held in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was amended in 1993 to allow private sector in coal mining for generation of power, for washing of coal obtained from a mine, or for other end uses to be notified by Government from time to time, in addition to the existing provisions for the production of iron and steel. A statement giving the criteria laid down in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. (*See below*).

(b) 12 private companies have been offered captive coal blocks by the Screening Committee. Nine of these companies were offered blocks for power generation, two for sponge iron production and one for pig iron production

(c) 36 proposals were received and placed before the Committee. A statement giving the composition of the Screening Committee is laid on the Table of the House. The Committee meets periodically.

Statement

Criteria laid down for allocation of coal mining blocks for captive consumption.

The criteria laid down for the allocation of captive coal mining blocks for captive consumption are:

(i) Preference to green field areas where road-rail links are yet to be developed.

(ii) Not to hand over blocks aready identified for development by CIL and also the areas CIL has invested in creating basic infrastructure like rail-road links.

(iii) Reasonable distance between captive blocks and CIL mines/projects to avoid operational problems.

(iv) Private parties to bear full cost of exploration in the blocks respectively offered to them.

(v) Approval of mining plan by Central Government under MMRD Act, 1957, inspection and enforcement of Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974 and enforcement of safety regulations by DGMS.

A Screening Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Coal for screening proposals received for captive mining by private power generation companies. The composition of the Committee is as below:

1.	Additional Secretary Ministry of Coal	Chairman
2.	Adviser (Projects) Ministry of Coal	Member-Convenor
3.	Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Coal	Member
4.	Representative of Ministry of Railway	Member
5.	Representative of Ministry of Power	Member
6.	Representative of concerned State Govt. (Revenue Department)	Member
7.	Director (Technical) CIL, Calcutta.	Member
8.	Chairman/Managing Director CMPDIL, Ranchi	Member
9.	CMDs of concerned Subsidiary companies of CIL	Member
10.	Coal Controller, Calcutta.	Member

गेहूं का निर्यात

*9. **श्री राघवजी:** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1995 के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल से गेहूं का निर्यात करने का कोई प्रयास किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला और किस-किस देश को गेहूं की कितनी-कितनी मात्रा का किस-किस दर पर निर्यात किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चिदम्बरम्): (क) से (ग) सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को चालू वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूल से 2.5 मिलियन मी० टन गैर-टुदूम गेहूं का निर्यात करने/निर्यात हेतु बिक्री करने की अनुमति दी है। दिनांक 30 जून, 1995 तक केन्द्रीय पूल से गेहूं का कोई निर्यात नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कीमतें कम हैं और घरेलू कीमतें ऊंची चल रही हैं।

Poverty in Orissa

*10. **SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK:** Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for growing poverty in Orissa;

(b) why Orissa continues to remain a backward State;

(c) the steps taken to augment Central allocation to Orissa to improve the status of the people;

(d) whether any special programme is being implemented for this purpose; and